Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1802. [NO. 506.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and hls.
New-England Rum in hls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes.*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
July 28 Auctioneer.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and hls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
July 27 Vendue-Master.

NOTICE,

Whereas Certificates for Forty SHARES MARINE STOCK, as at foot described, have been either lost, mislaid or stolen.

NOTICE is hereby given that all transfer of said stock is stopped with the Marine Insurance Company, and application is made for a renewal of said Certificates, of which all persons will be pleased to take notice.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Attorney for ARTHUR JONES.

Numbers and description of the Certificates.

4283 at 4302 inclusive, 4253 at 4262 ditto. | Issued in the name of Joseph Cary.
4273 at 4282 ditto, issued in the name of Joseph Baynes Noble, and by those gentlemen respectively transferred to Mr. Arthur Jones, in whose name they at present stand.

June 29. d

TO LET,

A convenient two story frame house and store, on King-street, next door to Mr. Koones's tavern. Possession may be had the 1st of July next, apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
June 29. d

FOR HAVRE,

The fine new ship

RICHMOND,

50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Collow, Freres, Carmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

NOTICE.

THE SHIP

WILLIAM & JOHN;

THOMAS WOODHOUSE master; about two years old, built in this place by Mr. John Hunter, a fine strong well built, fast sailing vessel--(no accident happening) is intended to be in London to bring out the *Spring Goods*; will sail as soon from London as any vessel from that port for the United States, and intended a constant trader.

JAMES WILSON.
JOHN WILSON.

N. B. Any Tobacco consigned to Messrs. James and John Wilson, London, the usual advance will be made, upon application to

JAMES WILSON.
July 3. d1m

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.
May 19. d

Wanted,

A FEMALE SERVANT,

One who understands *cooking* and *washing*.——Apply to the Printer.
July 20. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Bernard Ghequier to the subscriber to secure Korn & Wisemiller, as indorsers of certain notes drawn by the said Bernard Ghequier, negociable at the bank of Alexandria, and there discounted for his accommodation,

On the fifth day of August next will be exposed to sale, for ready money, upon the premises

A LOT OF GROUND,

with several valuable improvements thereon, lying on the east side of Fairfax-Street, between King and Prince streets, in the town of Alexandria; fronting 23 feet upon Fairfax-Street and running back eighty feet.

JOHN THOMAS RICKETTS.
July 17. ddf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the POTOMACK COMPANY will be held at Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria, on Monday the 2d day of August next, as by law directed; to elect a President and Directors for the ensuing year, when the Treasurer's account of disbursements since the last annual meeting will be laid before them.

By order of the Presidnet and Directors,
JOSEPH CARLETON, Treasurer.
George-Town, July 13. d

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

Notice is hereby given,

To the stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of four and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank is this day declared; which will be ready to be paid to them or their legal representatives on Thursday next the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
July 5. d4w

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,

Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price:—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.
7th mo. 19th. d

FOR SALE,

Two WOOD BUILDINGS, near Adams's wharf; the one a shed and the other a warehouse, both having shingled roofs.——They will be sold (seperately or together) low, to be taken immediately off the premises.

Wm. HODGSON.
July 26 d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday, the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, July 26 d28t‡

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

JUST RECEIVED

From Philadelphia and Baltimore, and for sale at the subscriber's store, in Prince Street, the following articles:

Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica spirits, cherry bounce one year old, and an assortment of liquors,
Best fresh teas, coffee,
Loaf and brown sugar,
First quality Spanish segars,
Best English cheese,
Excellent soft shelled almonds,
Box and jar raisins fresh and nice,
Excellent prunes,
Anchovies of the last importation,
Olives of ditto,
Best sallad oil,
Mustard, pepper, and brandy fruits,
Best fresh lime juice by the bottle,
Market, cane and work baskets,
Philadelphia cedar ware,
Glass ware of different kinds,
Cavendish tobacco.

Together with a general assortment of Crockery Ware, and a number of other articles.

ABEL WILLIS.
July 14. d

FOR SALE,

Two large superb LOOKING GLASSES, just imported from LONDON,

One plate measuring 103 *by* 40 *inches,*
The other 84 *by* 40 *do.*

with suitable ornaments. Apply to

William Hodgson.
May 31. d

Rags bought at this office.

From the New-York Evening Post.

A VIEW OF THE POLITICAL CONDUCT OF AARON BURR, ESQ. VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

—By the author of the "Narrative."—

As we presume that some account of this pamphlet may be satisfactory to our readers, and especially to those at a distance who may not have the opportunity of seeing it, we shall present to them a summary of its contents, with occasional extracts; observing the same strict neutrality in the controversy as far as it respects Mr. Burr and his former friends as we have hitherto. It is an affair of honor between them which we shall leave them to adjust in their own way.

The principal writer of the pamphlet is conjectured to be one of the editors of the American Citizen, Mr. Cheetham, "assisted in the editorial labors," as the Democratic Republican says of himself, by Messrs. De Witt Clinton, Tunis Wortman and Richard Riker, cum multis aliis—the Chiefs of this little band, however, is the redoubted James Cheetham himself. This ingenious author presents us with a long introduction, in which, with much good sense, propriety, characteristic modesty, delicacy and grace he compares himself to Marcus Tullius Cicero attacking Cataline. Having struck out this happy compliment to himself, which doubtless he much approves of, since he has twice printed his introduction at full length in the American Citizen, he begins the pamphlet by attempting to draw the public character of Mr. Burr, from his first appearance in the army to the present time. His merits as a soldier are thus described—

"In the revolutionary service he filled, at different times, subordinate posts; but he retired from it some years previous to the cessation of hostilities. Although not distinguished by the brilliancy of his military exploits, he left the army, it is believed, with unsullied reputation."

For many years after the war, Mr. Burr is represented to have been in a state of political apathy:

"He contemplated, in silence, the two conflicting parties. Aspiring to power and distinction, he meditated on which side of the political Scales he could throw his weight with most advantage to himself. In this state of irresolution he continued until the year 1789, when he made his election, and ranked himself among those who had then, and who have ever since, denominated themselves *Federalists*."

He was not long however guilty of the sin of federalism; for it appears that after joining in the unsuccessful opposition at that time made to the re-election of gov. Clinton, he connected himself with the party which he had just opposed. This change is explained in this manner:

"It was soon discovered that Mr. Burr viewed with envy the superior estimation in which the Federal party held his rival General Hamilton. The same ardently aspiring spirit which governs him now, swayed him then. Like Cæsar, he could not brook a *superior*.* They were jealous rivals at the bar; but in the view of the federal party, Burr, in comparison of Hamilton, was truly a secondary character. This mortifying consideration, together with the ascendancy of the Republican party, manifested in the election of the Governor, and the appointment of Hamilton to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in preference to himself, have *always* been considered as the cause of Mr. Burr's uniting himself to the Republicans."

We confess that the latter circumstance is entirely new to us; it is the first time that we ever heard that Mr. Burr was thought of as secretary of the treasury.

On the 19th January 1791, Mr. Burr "who was now on the Republican side of the House" was appointed a Senator of this State in the Senate of the United States, at which time he was also Attorney-General of the State. The writer then proceeds—

"Nothing very remarkable in the conduct of Mr. Burr occurred until April 1792, the returning period of the general election of governor. One would imagine that *gratitude* for the signal benefits conferred upon him, would have induced him cordially to unite his exertions with those of the Republican party. But Mr. Burr seems to have been indifferent to any interest, but his own. He was absorbed in self-love: He had only one object in view, the gratification of an all grasping, never to be satisfied ambition; and this he pursued with exhaustless ardour and indefatigable activity. But as it is with him now, so it was then, the very means he employed for the attainment of his wishes, were of all others the best calculated to defeat himself."

"The *Republican* Interest again determined to support the re-election of Governor Clinton: The *Federalists* were somewhat at a loss for a Candidate, their former one, Judge Yates having declined to be held up against the Governor. In this situation of affairs, Mr. Burr deemed it expedient to *cause himself* to be announced as a candidate in opposition to the one whom the republicans had agreed to support. This was done in the full expectation that the Federalists would really and cordially unite to raise him to the chief magistracy of the State—Accordingly corresponding exertions were made by a few of Mr. Burr's friends. A meeting was held in the city consisting of seventeen persons only, who agreed to support him in opposition to the Governor. This meeting was composed partly of his personal friends, who then resided in the city, and others from the country; the principal part of whom were *Federalists*. It was soon, however perceived that nothing could be done by a number so small, without the aid of one of the great contending parties; and it was found, in despite of the many machinations which were employed, that the adherence of the Republicans to the Governor, could not be shaken. Application was therefore made to the *federal* party, by a few of Mr. Burr's friends; and it is presumed with his concurrence, to take him up as their candidate."

"During the negociation a federal meeting was called, and a committee appointed to wait on Mr. Jay, to request him to consent to be considered their candidate for the office of Governor. Mr. Jay gratefully accepted the offer, to the infinite disappointment and mortification of Mr. Burr!

"At this time Mr. Burr was at Philadelphia, where the Senate of the United States were in session. Immediately after it was known that the proposition had been made to Mr. Jay, and that he had assented to it, two of Mr. Burr's friends were dispatched to meet him at Princetonn, in New-Jersey. Here a consultation was held, and it appearing that there was no prospect of success from *either party*, it was *sagely* concluded that Mr. Burr's friends should declare his *disinclination* to be a candidate! This ridiculous farce was accordingly announced in the papers! Governor Clinton was re-elected."

"Hence-forward one would imagine Mr. Burr would throw off this duplicity, assume a definite character, the part of a wise and upright statesman. The chagrin which, laboring under this accumulated load of disgrace a man of ordinary sensibility must have felt, would have induced expiation by future exemplary conduct. But Mr. Burr's pursuits were not to be impeded by pebbles!

"Still were his views directed to the Chief Magistracy of the State Government. He entertained no hopes of a foreign Embassy from the Federal Executive. Washington knew his character, and it was now generally believed would never confer an office upon him."

Let it be understood that we do not mean by the selecting facts to make them in any manner our own or to be considered as assenting to them or lending them any degree of support. Should an answer appear it shall be faithfully given in the same impartial manner. In the mean time we shall not feel restricted from occasionally making such remarks as candor and a love of truth may dictate.

The writer next charges Mr. Burr with intriguing against governor Clinton in the early part of '95. He says Mr. Burr procured letters to be written from New-York to an influential member of the Legislature then in session at Poughkeepsie, to induce the republican party to represent to Governor Clinton the expediency of declining to be considered as a candidate at the ensuing election, and that they should unite in taking up Mr. Burr as his successor. A laudable and sharp-sighted jealousy of Mr. Burr had even then however suggested to the Clintons that he was a man to be feared; one who would stand in the way of their ambitious family projects, and accordingly it was determined to disappoint him at any rate. But as the old Governor had prudently determined to decline a contest with Mr. Jay, Judge Yates, the former federal candidate, obligingly lent his name to the Clintonians; but was unsuccessful—Here the pamphlet charges Mr. Burr, with observing "a strict neutrality" between the supporters of Mr. Jay, the federal candidate, and the supporters of Mr. Yates, the republican candidate pro tem. This brings us to the year 1797, when Mr. Burr first made a push for the Vice-Presidency:

"But of the 138 votes he had only 30. His political standing was so young, himself so little known generally, and his sentiments, where they were understood, were viewed as so very ambiguous, that his pretensions were rather a subject of ridicule than of serious impor. At the same time he was suspected of having tampered with some of the federal party in our state Legislature."

"In this year (1797) Mr. Burr was elected a member of the State Assembly for the city of New-York. This was the first time, for some years, the Republicans had been successful in that city."

"The following session of the legislature, was in various respects, important. The temporary ascendency of the federal party was evidently on the wane. The sun of Republicanism, which had sustained a transient eclipse, was emerging resplendent from its preternatural obscurity.—The election for Governor was to occur the ensuing year. Success materially depended on the wisdom and vigour of our measures; on cherishing the party by a cordial interchange of sentiment, and by pursuing steps calculated to diminish the numbers and attenuate the spirit of our opponents. Mr. Burr, however, was far from promoting the one or contributing to effect the other. In the legislature, he neither exhibited that firmness nor activity for which so much credit has been improperly given him. He appears rather as an isolated individual, belonging to no party, than a warm and active friend of the republican cause. He rarely if ever attended a republican meeting, and NEVER, it is believed, wrote a single line in support of freedom."

"In 1798, a year distinguished by Federal terror and proscription, the election of Governor of the State occurred. Mr. Burr was now sensible that it would neither be proper nor availing for himself to be held up as the Republican candidate. For that exalted office Chancellor Livingston was supported by the Republican party. While Mr. Burr abstained from opposing the nomination of the Chancellor, he studiously avoided doing any thing to promote his election. The Chancellor was, however, honorably and spiritedly supported by the great body of his friends: Mr. Burr was the only man of note in the party who appeared listless of the event."

"Notwithstanding, circumstances, conspired to favor the re-election of his opponent, Mr. Jay, who succeeded by a large majority. But although we lost the election of the learned candidate for the office of governor, we acquired strength in the Legislature. Republican representation, with the exception of one man was again sent out from the city of N. York; and in this representation Mr. Burr was included."

"We shall now take a cursory view of his conduct in the Assembly, and see how far it is honorable to himself, or affords to the party who have hitherto given him their support, reasonable ground of confidence.

"It has been already stated that Mr. Burr rarely attended the meetings of the Republican members of the Legislature; it may be added that in his individual intercourse with them, he manifested a stiff and unfriendly reserve. He *ALWAYS appeared intent upon playing the part of a WILY rather than that of an HONEST, comprehensive, and profound statesman. With the eyes of a lynx, he was more on the watch to convert incidental circumstances to his private advantage, to the furtherance of his immeasurable ambitious views, than to seize and appropriate them to the public weal. While therefore he was distrusted by the federalists, he was suspected by his own party. On trying and delicate questions, or such as might expose him to the obloquy and censure of his opponents he was backward in exhibiting his sentiments. He was known to mingle with the opposite party in the legislature, and frequently to manifest a double front. His tergiversating conduct on many important points, furnished abundant reason to suspect the purity of his views, and the sincerity of his political professions. He frequently exhibited solicitude for the success of federal measures in the house, by a wary avoidance of opposition to them; measures which could not be carried without vitally injuring the cause he ostensibly espoused. Proof of this assertion shall be adduced."

This proof consists in asserting that Mr. Burr absented himself from the house on the vote for a member of the council of appointment, so that Mr. Foot, a federalist, was elected and the repnblican party defeated. But it is a little remarkable that by the statement of the votes it appears that Mr. Burr's presence would not have varied the result. However, it seems that the Clintons laid hold of the fact at that period and husbanded it among themselves for time of need. Mr. Burr is then charged with favoring the application of young Philip Schuyler as State Treasurer, but whether true or not the reader is left to conjecture for himself. This is the proof the writer had promised to adduce. It serves at any rate to shew that Mr. Burr has long been an object of envy and hatred to the Clintons, and that they have been vigilant over him for years to lay up every equivocal or reprehensible action as a subject for future impeachment before the public. While therefore the reader may find himself obliged to yield to the force of evidence, where evidence is produced, he will perhaps think he should be very cautious how he yields implicit confidence to any thing resting on the assertion of people stimulated by the turbulent emotions of a restless personal ambition.

(To be continued.)

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* This is a little of a mistake in the classical Marcus Tillius Cicero: Cæsar, it is said could not brook an equal; Pompey, a superior.

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* Mark this.—Ed.

BOSTON, July 22.

COMMERCIALLY IMPORTANT.

We understand from Salem, by a late arrival at that port from Sumatra, that though pepper had been lately scarce, it was at the time of the Belisarius's sailing *very plenty* the crops have been gathered in. A vessel of three hundred tons could having loaded in five days. No kind of detention took place in loading after the crops were in.—The English residents at Sumatra have not the power to prohibit the trade of foreigners to the island, neither have they the disposition.

Letters from South America confirm the intelligence we have before received, of the infamous treatment which the Americans meet with in that quarter. The government of this country is bound to protect its citizens against foreign oppression; but of what avail is the humanity of government, if it has, by a left handed and crooked policy, enfeebled itself in such a manner as not to be enabled to afford the relief demanded. The insults which are offered to our flag, and the spoliations made on our commerce, by the Spaniards, are but a repetition of sufferings, which have frequently been experienced by our merchants; & while we continue without a navy, we may be assured of meeting them, as often as we afford the means of gratifying the rapacity of avarice.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

Arriv'd ship Kingston, —, N. Bedford; South Carolina, Stelle, Port Republican; sch'r Perseverance, Gutery, St. Thomas; Charlotte, Ferguson, Norfolk; Fairplay, Hammond, Do. Polly, Ryon, Edenton, N. C. sloop Friendship, Dennison, Ditto; Friendship, Saunders, Curracoa.

Cleared, ship Henry, Rogers, Hull; brig George, Taber, Plymouth; sch'r Linnet, Woodward, Halifax; Thomas, Holmes, St. Johns; Eliza, Strangman, Cape Francois.

Ship South Carolina, from Port Republican, left there, ship Industry, Nicholls, of New-York; sch'r Cruger of do; sloop Eliza, Fry, of Portland; ship Neptune, Gallagher, of Philadelphia; sch'r Superior, Record, ditto; Sally, Dyson, do. Hare, Savage, Norfolk; brig Rebecca, Bayard, do. sch'r Hiram, Rose, Charleston; sch'r Friendship, Massey, Baltimore; sch'r Resolution, Davis, Boston.

A gentleman of this city received the following interesting list of vessels from a captain of an American ship, per the sloop Prudence, Paddock, from Rio de la Plata, and politely handed it to the editors of the N. York Gazette. The tonnage of these vessels, besides those not mentioned, amounts to 9,989 tons.

A list of American vessels in the ports of Rio-de-la-Plata. Monte-Video.

Ships Mercury, Pierson, Boston, arrived May 8, 1801; Eliza, Loung, ditto, 18th; Motezuma, Isaacs, do. do. Antelope, Rich, do. Dec. 13; Phœnix, Roberts, do. 17th; Washington, Williamson, Philadelphia, 9th; Alexander, Griffin, do. 24th; Sally, M'Pherson, ditto, Jan. 7, 1802; Aurora, Thompson; ditto, Feb. 18; Three Sisters, Assancy, ditto, 25th; Joseph, Grand, Kennebunk; brig Mary, Norton, Boston; ship America, Simon, Philadelphia, April; ship Pigou, Collett, ditto, April.

Ensanada-de-Barregan.

Ships Mary Ann, Olney, Providence, May 27, 1801; Hannibal, Jenkins, do. Oct. 22; Rolla, Arnold, do, Jan. 1, 1802; Minerva, Hall, Boston, October 23, 1801; Resolution, Olney, ditto, November 15, Five Brothers, Breck, do. December 20, Merrimack, Williams, do. Jan. 20, 1802; Louisa, Moffat, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1801; brig Rose, Miller, do. July 15; Molly, Harding, do. August; Enterprize, Wilcocks, Conn. Dec. 26; Polaiki, ——, New-York; April 6, 1802; ship Oliver Elsworth, Henry, do. 20th.

Beunos-Ayres.

Ship Sultan, Cole, Boston, Dec. 26, 1801; Olive, Conklin, New-York, Feb. 19, 1802; Yankee Killburne Conn. Sept. 3, 1801; Brig Rising Sun, Gould, Boston, May 31, Sally, Taylor, do. Feb. 14, 1802; Phœnix, Cottle, ditto, March 15, Fair, Todd, Providence, Oct. 1800; Rio, Stevens, Portsmouth, Nov. 22, 1801, Success, Conklin, New-York, June 1; sch'r James, Gray, Boston, April 18;

Rose Bud, Peaſe, Philadelphia, Feb. 10, 1802; ſloop Boſton, Terry, Boſton, July 10, 1801; ſhip Confidence, Knowles, Boſton, April 25, 1802; brig Cumberland, Mackey, Providence. Several more American arrivals at Monte-Viedo, names unknown. All the above veſſels are in more or leſs difficulties, except the Oliver Ellſworth, and the Polaſki.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The American Philoſophical Society has lately received from John Brown, eſq. of Kentucky, a bone which appears to have belonged to ſome annimal of the Buffalo kind, which is depoſited in the ſame room with Mr. Peale's intereſting ſkeleton of the Mammouth, or Wonder of the Weſtern World.

It is a piece of a ſkull, with a part of the core of the left horn—it evidently appears to have belonged to an animal of at leaſt three times the ſize of any Buffalo now living, as it meaſures at the baſe of the horn, 21 inches in circumference!

Has lately been added to this valuable collection, caſts of 12 pieces of bones of the fore leg and foot of an animal found in Virginia, deſcribed in the 4th volume of the tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society, with plates.

It was an animal with claws of enormous length; one of the bones which merely filled the ſockets of the claw itſelf (which muſt have extended many inches beyond this bone,) meaſures 6½ inches in length independent of a part of the end broken off, and in width two inches.

Comparing theſe caſts with the engravings in the ſame room of the ſkeleton, which was found one hundred feet below the ſurfaſe of the earth at Paraguay, in S. America, now erected in the king of Spain's muſeum at Madrid, it appears that they are the ſame ſpecies of animal, but what kind of animal, is difficult to know with certainty, as we have no animal living correſpondent to it. The *form* of all the bones are wonderfully curious.

July 27.

Two men were drowned on Saturday from the ſchr. Jane, juſt arrived from Richmond.

By the Active, lately from Canton, have been received a few Likeneſſes of the illuſtrious General Waſhington, executed on glaſs in a ſuperb and maſterly ſtyle by an eminent Chineſe artiſt. The reſemblance is ſtriking, and the manner approaches to Stuart's happieſt efforts.

Arrived, ſchr. Olive Branch, Young, Richmond; Amity, Treſelhen, Portſmouth, N. H. Bird, Columbia, St. Croix.

Cleared, ſhip Marina, M'Bridge, Liverpool; brig Eliza, Melvin. C. Francois; ſchooner Virginia, Pitner, Charleſton.

Capt. Morſe, of the brig Molly, at the Lazaretto, informs that he ſailed from Barcelona the 1ſt of May.

Left there, ſhip Catharine, Mills, of Baltimore, detained ſince 1800, on ſuſpicion of giving information to the Britiſh, whereby two Spaniſh veſſels were cut out of the roads. Schr. Polly, Mary, of Boſton, Mary, Corron, Norfolk, Virginia; Lucy Ann, from Falmouth. Capt. M. next day ſpoke brig Induſtry, Wiſſon, of Charleſton for Barcelona. May 22, was boarded by the United States frigate Cheſapeake, capt. Morris out 20 days from Norfolk, long. 12, 20, W, with mainmaſt ſprung, but in all probability made the land next day.

Capt. May, of the Polly was boarded in gulf of Genoa, by an Algerine ſhip of 18 guns, in co. with another of the ſame ſize. The Polly, in conſequence, was put under quarantine at Barcelona the 15th April, and ſo continued on the 21ſt May.

Capt. Wilkinſon of the Sally, from N. Orleans, ſpoke the following veſſels: June 25, ſchr. Maria, Cheguiger, from Baltimore, bound up the Miſſiſſippi. 26th, ſhip Hannah, Paſquil, from Cape-Francois; andbrig Auguſtus, Crane from Philadelphia alſo bound up.

LOUSVILLE, (Kent.) June 4.

Arrived off this town on Friday laſt, the brig Eliza Greene, captain Hodgkiſs from Marietta, where ſhe was built and completely rigged for ſea—ſhe ſailed in company with a ſhip built at the ſame place, which it is expected will arrive here this evening. The maſter of the boat which paſſed the ſhip about nine miles above the mouth of Kentucky, informs, that during a ſtorm the main maſt of the ſhip was ſtruck with lightning and very much ſhattered; but no other damage was ſuſtained.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 29.

This day arrived the ſchooner Paragon, Capt. Wattles, 18 days from Martinique.

The day before capt. Wattles ſailed, a French Corvette, in 22 days paſſage from France arrived at Martinique, having on board a Prefect for that iſland, two General Officers and a Governor for Guadaloupe.—The French fleet with 15,000 troops was to ſail from France for Martinique, in 15 days from the time the corvette left there.

One ſingle circumſtance ſhould convince the people of theſe ſtates of the iniquitous deſigns, and unprincipled views of the champions of democracy, and of the baſe tools enliſted in their ſervice. This circumſtance is, that they have laboured to produce the ruin of the laſt adminiſtration and its ſupporters, by the vileſt ſlander, and moſt venomous falſehood, that they have been over and over again detected and expoſed, and that, after detection and expoſure, they have invariably avoided the courſe of honeſty, have pitifully ſneaked away from an ingenious acknowledgement of error, or impudently continued in the propagation of calumny. As we have ſaid, before, this is the curſe which lights upon knavery, and the American people ought to notice where it lights, that it cannot, with any uniformity, aſſume the appearance of rectitude, and uprightneſs. Our obſervations receive illuſtration from a recurrence to the recent jacobin calumny of Mr. Roſs, and the wretched evaſion which has enſued upon its expoſure.—An inſinuation—a low, creeping artifice, conſtantly uſed by the jacobin ſcribblers, was made, that Mr. Roſs had received 500 dollars, to be uſed in the advancement of his election to the office of governor of this commonwealth. The inſinuation was proved to be as baſe as its author; the thing ſhewn to be impoſſible, and to have originated from a wilful diſpoſition to lie and calumniate. A miſerable, pitiful and knaviſh equivocation enſues, the firſt charge is entirely forſaken, and the happy concluſion is arrived at, that Mr. Roſs is "a daring and unprincipled politician,' becauſe, forſooth, we have not ſaid that he is not. Whether Mr. Roſs received the 500 dollars legally or not, we ſhall leave to the government and the public to decide, upon his own ſtatement, and the declarations of Judge Brackenridge, with reſpect to the propriety of the meaſure, and the fidelity of its execution. It is enough for us to have ſhewn the people how they are inſulted by theſe wretches who wilfully lie, and vilely beſpatter the pureſt characters in our community, and when they are expoſed, creep off into their native bogs of falſehood and corruption.

(Gaz. U. S.)

Oppreſſion, exerciſed without hypocriſy, would not be prudent or ſafe. Its naked, palpable form, often rouſes the moſt abject ſlave to vengeance. It muſt ſometimes wear the ſemblance of humility, or of love for the people. In this way it makes the mean paſſions of the populace its inſtruments. This cant of hypocriſy, which we often find upon the lips of uſurpers and demagogues, increaſe their ability to play the tyrant, while it gives them ſome ſecurity from its conſequences.—Names are things.

A Roman Emperor could inform the ſenate, that he ought to be the ſlave of the whole body of the people, for he had always found them good, kind and favorable maſters. Yet this man was one of the greateſt tyrants whoever ſat upon the throne of the Cæſars.

Cromwell was content to be plain ſimple Oliver, yet he was a uſurper, while he was making his way with an army to the throne of the Stewarts, he had ſuch a ſenſe of equality upon his mind that he could ſleep with his *Sergeants*.

When Bonaparte received the *Senatus Conſultum*, re-electing him for another ten years, he concluded his anſwer, by obſerving, that in the judgment of the Senate he ought to make a freſh *ſacrifice* for the good of the people, and if the will of the people commanded, he would do what the ſuffrages of the Senate authorized. This man elected himſelf, by the point of the bayonet, Conſul for ten years; this was the firſt *ſacrifice*, for the good of the people; and now he is waiting to make another, for the ſame cauſe, nay he has been perſuaded to extend the ſacrifice thro' the period of his whole life.

We have heard of another great man who was reluctantly dragged from his philoſophic retreat, where he had been arranging the bones of a great animal, to be the ruler of a great people. He deſpiſes the pomp and circumſtance of power, is very plain in his dreſs, aſſociates familiarly with "oppreſſed humanity," and even divides his power with it. He is a great lover of the people, and is often diſtreſſed leſt their mouth ſhould not be filled.—He hates power to ſuch a degree, that he ſeizes and makes opportunities to give it away, chooſing to depend on the gratitude of ſuch as he lifts from the mire, for ſupport rather than upon a ſenſe of common juſtice in himſelf. Nay he is avaricious of power, but it is only to give away. It is not for himſelf, but for thoſe who will be ſenſible of the kindneſs.

(Palladium.

Mr. Callender will unfold all the ſecrets of Democracy. His name makes the hair of a Democrat ſtand an end.

[Virginia Gazette.

MORE

"*Secrets worth knowing!*"

In the Richmond Recorder of the fourteenth inſtant. Mr. Callender ſays, that "David Randolph was turned out of his office, as Marſhal for this ſtate; and the cauſe was ſaid to have been his miſconduct upon Callender's trial for ſedition. But if the conduct of Randolph was bad, we have always conſidered that of Thomas Nelſon, the preſent Federal Attorney General as being infinitely worſe."—"The Republicans turned Mr. Jefferſon into *the Preſidency for* this *as the CAPITAL REASON, that he might turn their perſecutors* out *of office."—"That, by retaining Thomas Nelſon in office, he* [*Mr. Jefferſon*] *has trampled upon HIS PART of A CONTRACT, which although neither ſigned nor ſealed, WAS ABSOLUTELY UNDERSTOOD AND REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO MADE HIM PRESIDENT.*

[*If theſe things be true we ought forever to be ſilent about the corruptions of European governments. When offices become the ſubjects of barter and contract, our Country muſt be in a deplorable ſituation.*]

FRENCH TRIBUNATE—MAY 8.

Obſervations againſt the eſtabliſhment of a Legion of Honor.

Savoy-Rollin attacked the plan as contrary to the letter and ſpirit of the conſtitution. "A free ſtate contains only magiſtrates and citizens.—Thoſe who wiſh to defend the plan tely on the 87th article of the conſtitution; which declares, that national recompences ſhall be given to thoſe warriors who ſhall have rendered conſpicuous ſervices in fighting for the republic. I only ſee in that a promiſe of granting to our brave ſoldiers individual recompence; but to diſcover, in this article, an order of chivalry, a privileged corps, one muſt forget our language and our conſtitution.

"The people ought not to tolerate a body bound by oaths and more powerful than the people, to undertake the defence of the conſtitution. The people ſhould be ſubordinate only to their magiſtrates, and thoſe magiſtrates are deſignated by the conſtitution.

"Tribunes, to accept a *Legion of Honor* is to accept of a *Patrican Order!* It is the introduction of an hereditary and military *Nobleſſe* into the republic.

"After twelve years of frightful calamities, which the genious of France (guided by one of thoſe extraordinary men who are neceſſary to finiſh revolution) has ſurmounted, to accept of ſuch an inſtitution, armed with power and privileges, would be to go back to the point from which we ſet out. What do I ſay? It is going back to thoſe barbarous ages that gave birth to the feudeal ſyſtem, which began with war horſes, fine coats of armour, and feſtivals, but which ended with enſlaving of Europe for eight centuries.

"Such is the caſe now in Ruſſia and in Turkey, where the condition of the citizens or ſubject is ſubordinate to the claſs of ſoldiers. In a free ſtate, the civil officer ought to have the firſt place.

"It will be quite different in the Legion of Honor, and will it not be ſhameful that an officer, who ſhall have taken a redoubt at the point of the ſword, ſhould have a higher rank than Monteſquieu, the author of the immortal work "The Spirit of Laws?"

"For many ages our Kings even did not dare to truſt the defence of their ſtates to knights errant or to orders of chivalry. Why this excluſive denomination of *Legion of Honor*, as if honor was an excluſive privilege? Honor is not given, it is acquired. Often thoſe to whom it is given have not deſerved it, and thoſe have deſerved it to whom it has not been given. Beſides one of the diſpoſition of the plan poſtpones the execution till the 1ſt Vendemiaire, year 12. I do not ſee why the ſanction of it ſhould not be poſtponed for the ſame term. I vote its rejection."—*This ſpeech was ordered to be printed.*

CHAUVELIN oppoſed the plan that was now preſented; and thought that both the authors and defenders of it had very widely departed from the object they declared.—Without doubt it is incumbent on us to diſcharge the great debt of national gratitude to our brave warriors; we muſt confirm what has been already decreed, and add other rewards of a new, honorable, and diſtinguiſhed nature. But, can it be neceſſary to incorporate civil functionaries in an organization altogether military?—In the ancient Republics military exploits have been often rewarded by civil diſtinctions; a crown of laurel or of oak leaves adorned alike the head of the warrior and the magiſtrate, the poet and the artiſt; but this will be the firſt time that heroiſm in civil offices is to be repaid by military honors, that are nothing in the eyes of reaſon, if not gained in battle. If the oath required of this corps was neceſſary for the ſecurity of our rights, it ſhould be taken by the army in general, and by all Frenchmen. If it be ſuperfluous, it can only tend to call in queſtion that equality which the laws conſecrate, which is dear to all Frenchmen, which was introduced by our manners for half a century paſt, and which was rather acknowledged than required in 1789.—Such a corporation as this would partake of the vices of *Nobleſſe*, on account of the diſtinction conferred upon it; it would, like the clergy, poſſeſs itſelf of eſtates in the mort-main, and would, like them, continue a ſeparate order in the ſtate. The authors of the plan repreſented this inſtitution as a uſeful intermediary between the power of the government and the public opinion; ſuch doctrine is altogether unconſtitutional; in a repreſentative government the conſtituted authorities are the only intermediaries between the government and the People. In France L is the Tribunate, of the Senate, and the alegiſlative Body that are the conſtitution-it intermediaries. In order to pay the great debt of national gratitude it may be neceſſary to ſtrike out a new coin, but this coin however ſhould not be ſtruck at the expence of the French people. He voted for rejecting it.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Paragon, Wattles,		Martinique
Sally, Hamilton,		Norfolk.

CLEARED.

Brig Hannah, Perkins,		Barcelona
Schr. Harmony, Crabtree,		Weſt-Indies
—— Martha, Barton,		Portland.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A DARK BAY HORSE,

good for the ſaddle and carriage, from 5 to 8 years old, and about 15 hands high. Enquire at the bar of Mr. Gadſby's Tavern.

July 29. d3t‡

NOTICE.

Having emplyed Mr. HENRY COUPAR to collect the different debts due to the eſtates of Eliſha C. Dick, Andrew and William Ramſay, and James Gillies. All perſons therefore who are indebted to either of the ſaid eſtates are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Coupar who is fully authoriſed to grant receipts for the ſame.

JOHN McIVER.

July 29. eo1m

JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

Lemons and Limes,

which will be diſpoſed of by the box or barrel on reaſonable terms.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 29. d

Wants Employment,

A young man who is acquainted with Accounts, and writes a fair hand—A line addreſſed to A. B. and dropped at this office, will be attended to. July 2. eo2w

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,

German Linens and one trunk ſewing Silks and Ribbons,

A few pair handſome Looking Glaſſes in gilt and mahogany frames,

Two bales of Paper Hangings,

A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' ſhoes, coarſe and fine,

Hyſon,
Young Hyſon and } *TEAS,*
Souchong

Tea table ſetts of China in boxes,

Cotton, wool and playing Cards,

Holland and country Gin of the beſt quality in pipes,

W. India, and N. England Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molaſſes & Sugars }

Coffee in bags,

Spinning Cotton,

Butter in firkins,

Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,

Spermaceti and tallow Candles,

White and brown Soap,

Chocolate of the beſt and common ſort,

Cheeſe of an extraordinary fine quality,

Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fiſh,

A quantity of red Soal Leather,

Freſh Raiſins and Figs in caſks,

Lemons in boxes,

Pepper, Alſpice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a ſmall quantity of freſh Hops, &c.

Alſo,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.

May 13. d

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for ſale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter caſks

Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.

Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the firſt quality,

Muſcovado Sugar in hhds.

350 Bbls. Statia do.

Havannah Molaſſes in Hhds.

Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.

Soap and Candles in Boxes,

Sweet Oil in do.

Raiſins in Boxes and Kegs,

Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,
—Conſiſting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,

Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Baftas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Caſſahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handſome Deiorſoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Ruſſia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Ruſſia Oſnaburgs.

A complete aſſortment of Ruſſia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long. ——A ſmall quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for ſale at my ſtore, lower end of Prince-Street.

Freſh LEMONS & LIMES,

Beſt Smithfield Salt-Petred

Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 17. d

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaiſter,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molaſſes,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. firſt quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.

June 25. d

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadſby's City Tavern every morning, at half paſt four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at ſix o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the ſame evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promiſe as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is ſaid to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6tzaw

COTTON PLANTATIONS,
On the Sea Coaſt of Virginia.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing very much to ſee an eſtabliſhment of this kind introduced into our ſtate; and being convinced that ſhould the ſame ſucceed, a conſiderable ſource of induſtry and wealth would ariſe therefrom: offers to the conſideration of any perſon or perſons the following circumſtances:

It has been the opinion of Southern gentlemen with whom the ſubſcriber has converſed on this ſubject, that there could be no doubt of the ſucceſs of ſuch an undertaking, if properly conducted, and that at any rate it was worth the experiment. To an enterprizing character, a field is here opened, by which, ſhould ſucceſs attend, a vaſt ſource of wealth may accrue. The more ſouthern parts of this continent have experienced the benefits ariſing from the culture of cotton in the moſt eminent degree. When we conſider how ſmall a portion of our ſtate from climate and ſituation is capable of being converted into improvements of this kind, and that ſhould this ſmall part which can alone poſſeſs the advantage become ſucceſsful in the experiment, the reſult muſt be obvious to all.

Smith's Iſland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, immediately off Cape Charles, is about 37 degrees 15 m. of latitude, and contains about 4000 acres, a conſiderable part cleared.

The Iſland of Mocon lies immediately adjacent, and contains about 2000 acres, the moſt part cleared.

The ſoil on Smith's Iſland is finely productive, the climate ſo mild as to vegetate at all times, and ſupport a great ſtock without any other food than the natural graſs.

With reſpect to Smith's Iſland, ſome reſtrictions would be made concerning the ſtock, game, &c. the other would be let unconditionally. The advantages ariſing from fiſheries at theſe places might be made very conſiderable. Salt works were formerly carried on likewiſe, but whether an object at this time, muſt be determined by thoſe beſt acquainted.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to me in Alexandria, to the care of Waſhington Craik, Eſq. and ſhall be attended to.—Having a conſiderable quantity of the Georgia Sea Iſland or Black Seed Cotton in my poſſeſſion, any perſon who might incline to make the experiment may be accommodated with the ſame—it was imported direct from the ſouthward.

I cannot cloſe my obſervations reſpecting this property, without remarking that it has long been ſubject to the depredations of evil minded perſons. It has always been the deſire, intention and orders of the ſubſcriber, that the ſhipwrecked ſailor receive on Smith's Iſland, every protection, comfort and aſſiſtance it is capable of affording; but the ſame diſpoſition which will alleviate the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate, will puniſh the vices of the wicked.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

July 9. 1aw3m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookſtore,

REPORTS of adjudged caſes in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief juſtice Willes preſided in that court; together with ſome few caſes of the ſame period determined in the Houſe of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barriſter at law——price to ſubſcribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-ſubſcribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Caſtile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollars.

Subſcribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Alſo, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouſe, from London, a general aſſortment of goods ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

R. & J. GRAY

Have for Sale, wholeſale and retail, at their Book and Stationary Store, in King ſtreet, between Royal and Fairfax ſtreets, the following articles, on which a liberal deduction will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again:

Novels, Romances, &c.

THE Beggar Girl, a novel in three vols. by Mrs. Bennet; Devalcourt, by do. Girl of the Mountains, a novel in 2 vols. by Mrs. Parſons; St. Leon, or a Tale of the XVIth Century, a novel in 2 vols. by Wm. Godwin, Children of the Abbey, a tale, 4 vols. bound in 2, by Regina Maria Roche, Vicar of Lanſdown, 2 vols. in one by do. Maid of the Hamlet, 2 vols. in one, by do. Nocturnal Viſit, a novel, in 2 vols. by do. Spirit of the Caſtle, by William C. Proby, Vagabond, by George Walker, Mordaunt, by Dr. Moore, The Armenian, or Ghoſt of Seer, a hiſtory founded on facts, 2 vols. from the German of Schiller, Charlotte Temple, a Tale of Truth, by Mrs. Rowſon, 2 vols. in one, Adventures of Gaudentia di Lucca, the Abbeis, a romance by W. H. Ireland, the avowed author of the Shakeſpear papers, &c. &c. in 3 vols. the Fool of Quality, or the Hiſtory of Henry Earl of Moreland, in 3 vols. by Mr. Brooke, Royal Captives, a Fragment of Secret Hiſtory, by Ann Yearſley, a Tale of the Times, a novel by the author of the Goſſip's Story, in 2 vols.

Miſcellanies.

Epitome of the Hiſtory of Europe from the reign of Charlemagne to the beginning of the reign of George IIId. 8vo. Beauties of Nature Delineated, or Philoſophical and Pious Contemplations on the Works of Nature, and the Seaſons of the Year, ſelected from Sturm's Reflections; Life and Writings of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Taplin's Farriery, Bloſſoms of Morality, Sandford and Merton, Conſtitutions of the United States with the lateſt amendments, to which are prefixed, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Conſtitution with the amendments; Junius's Letters, complete in one vol. with a copious index; Letters of Themiſtocles. with an appendix, containing a Character of Dr. Franklin, and Remarks on his Life, written by himſelf; Vocal Medley, a new Collection of faſhionable, modern Songs; American Songſter; Patriotic Medly; Watts's Pſalms and Hymns; Methodiſt Hymns and ſpiritual Songs; Newton's Olney Hymns; Common Prayer Books in plain and Morocco binding.

School Books.

Bibles, Teſtaments, Scott's Leſſons, Murray's Engliſh Reader; Introduction to the Engliſhr Reader; Sequel to do. Young Gentlemen and Ladies' Monitor; Entick's Dictionary; Pſalter's, Columbian Orator; Webſter's Inſtitutes, containing his Spelling Book, or 1ſt part, Grammar or 2d part, and Selection in Reading, or 3d part; Dilworth's Spelling Book; Columbian do. Child's Guide; American Primmer; Columbian do. Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar; Aſhe's Introduction to do. Philadelphia Latin do. Clark's Introduction to Latin; Mair's, do. do. Clarke's Eraſmus; do. Corderii; Rudiman's Rudiments of the Latin Tongue; American Tutor's Aſſiſtant, Dilworth's Schoolmaſter's do. Mrs. Barbauld's Leſſon's and Hymns for Children; Juvenile Magazine to be continued monthly.

Chap Books.

Prompter; Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp, Mother Gooſe's Tales; Trojan War, Gulliver Reviv'd; Laugh and be Fat; Hocus Pocus; Divine Emblems; Letter Writer; Spaniſh Rogues; Religious Courtſhip; Conqueſt of Mexico; Buck's Companion; Youthful Jeſter's Cheap Repoſitory.

Stationary.

Lead Inkſtands with glaſs holders; Pocket do. Morocco Pocket Books aſſorted; Playing Cards; red and black Inkpowder; Wafers by the pound or oz. Letter Paper of different qualities: Foolſcap writing paper; Quills and Slates, lead and ſlate Pencils; and a general aſſortment of

Blank Books,

conſiſting of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Invoices, Waſte and Caſh Books, Cyphering and Copy Books; Copper plate Copy Lines large and ſmall hand.

Bookbinding,

Of every deſcription, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch. Merchants' account books ruled and bound to any pattern at the ſhorteſt notice.

☞ *Wanted,*

One or two boys of good connection, between 12 and 14 years of age, as apprentices to the bookbinding buſineſs.

April 20. d

Public Sale.

Will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on SATURDAY the 28th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

Sixty Acres of LAND,

near the old Court-Houſe, in Fairfax county and adjoining the lands of Wm. DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this land is of good quality, and produces good corn and wheat, and is ſold by virtue of a deed of truſt from Edward Adams and Jemima his wife to me, to ſatisfy a debt due from the ſaid Edward Adams to William Deneale, amounting to £70, with intereſt from 17th June, 1799.

JAMES WILEY, Truſtee.

July 23. 2aw1ot

Juſt received and for Sale at this office—*Price One Dollar,*

DEBATES

In the Senate of the United States, on the bill for repealing the late

JUDICIARY LAW.

For Private Sale.

The whole of my property ſituated on Princeſs ſtreet, in the Town of Alexandria, conſiſting of 4 good dwelling houſes with ſufficient lots attached to each.—They will be ſold together or ſeparate as may ſuit perſons inclined to purchaſe.—For terms apply on the premiſes to

HENRY M'CUE.

June 22. d3teo

In the caſe of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcriber being duly appointed Aſſignee of the Eſtate and Effects of James Gillies, all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or who have any of his Effects are hereby required to pay and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſubſcriber or to ſuch perſon or perſons only as may be authorized by me.

JOHN M'IVER.

July 1. eo12t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Tueſday the 6th inſtant, a Negro Man named WILL, about 27 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a ſcar on his left knee and another on his right foot; had on when he went away, a tickleburgh ſhirt, brown roll towſers and a wool hat about half worn; but it is likely he may have changed his dreſs, as he took with him a cotton ſhirt, an old light brown broadcloth coat, and a new pair of ſhoes. He may probably be lurking about Alexandria, and may attempt to paſs for a free man. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail ſo that I get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges will alſo be paid.

Maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harboring, carrying off or employing ſaid Negro at their peril.

WILLIAM CASH, Sen.

July 10. 1aw; 5t‡

To be Rented,

The Houſe in which I now live, of which I have a leaſe for upwards of three years from this time; the ſituation is eligible and the Houſe commodious For terms apply to

J. B. NICKOLLS.

Fairfax-ſtreet, June 19. co

BAR IRON

Received from Philadelphia, in the ſloop Eliza, capt. Eveleth,

Five Tons in bars of different ſizes,

To be ſold cheap by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on Col. Hooe's wharf.

WM. HARTSHORNE.

5th Mo 25. eo

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A quantity of the firſt quality James River

Manufactured Tobacco,

which will be ſold on moderate terms for caſh.

July 10. eo3w

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartſhorne for himſelf and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Iſrael Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferſon; Buſhrod Taylor and Wm. Davidſon in Frederick; Samuel Crowdſon and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a buſineſs in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publiſh without conſulting the other commiſſioners as they are all at a diſtance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be ſhewn by the other commiſſioners, to any perſon applying. The law require *ten dollars* to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing; the remaining ſum of ninety dollars, on each ſhare, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the Preſident and Directors, to be choſen by the ſtockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo.

FOR SALE,

About 1100 buſhels Liverpool fine Salt,
300 do. Liſbon.

WM. HODGSON.

May 19. d

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S. SNOWDEN.